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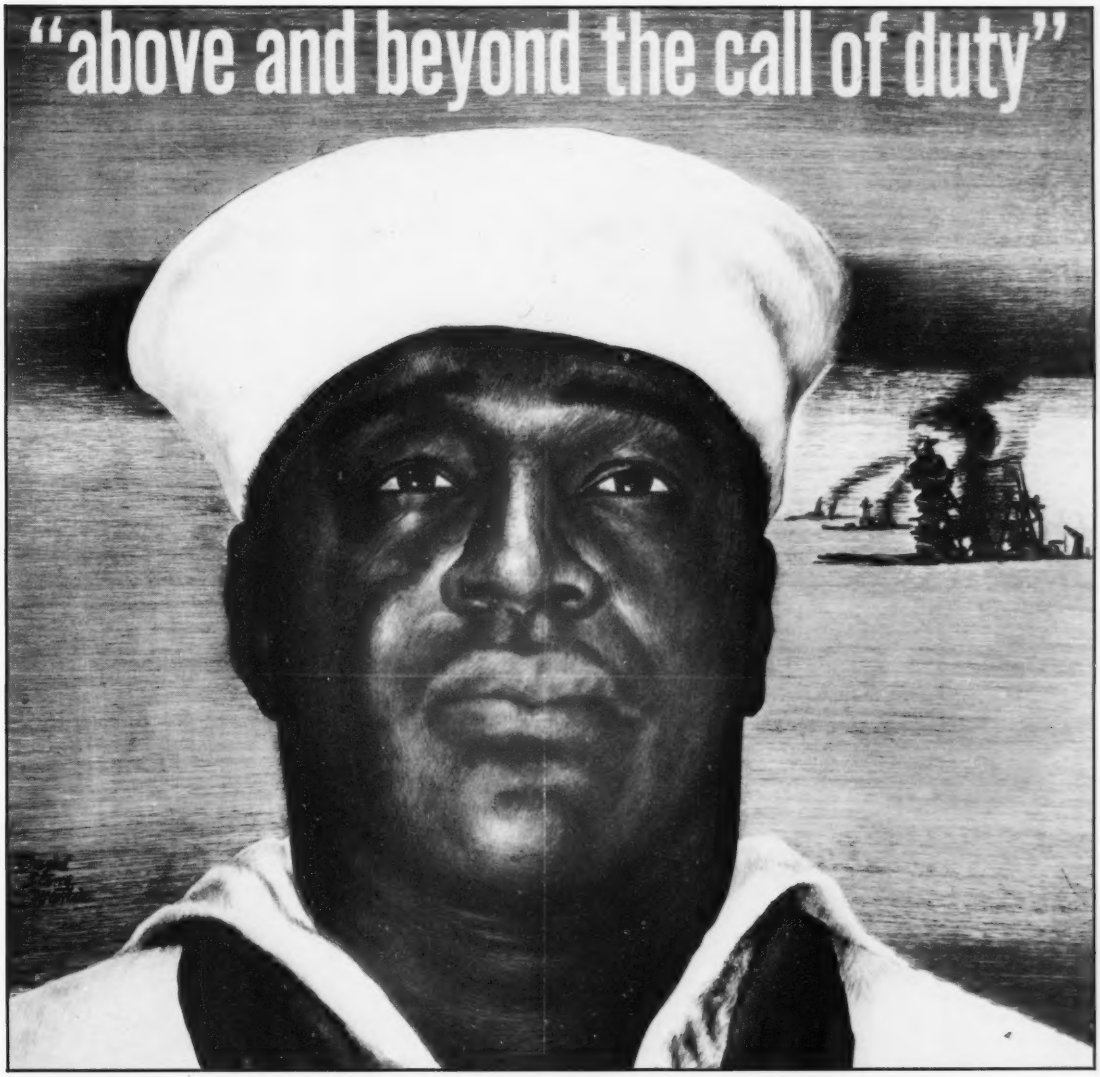

African American History Month

Library of Congress

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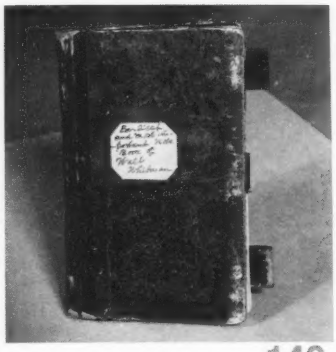
JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress



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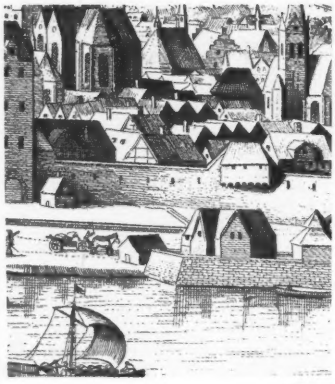

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Whitman on the Web:
Four Recovered Notebooks to Be Digitized

Digital images of poet Walt Whitman's pencil-and-ink jottings in four small notebooks and his cardboard butterfly—back in the Library of Congress's protective custody for the first time since the 1940s—will be accessible via the Internet on April 4.

To make these early Whitman materials available as soon as possible for worldwide research, and to preserve the fragile originals for posterity, the Library is scanning them as part of an intricate conservation process.

"I think there is no more appropriate way to celebrate their return to the Library after 50 years than to preserve them in the digital format that will be the surrogate form served to researchers in the years to come," said Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Collections Services.

Small enough to fit in Walt Whitman's pocket or rucksack, the four worn notebooks contain early pencil drafts of his poetry, cryptic observations on life on the battlefield and death in Civil War hospitals, and detailed notes such as a reporter would make for later reference. The Library regained possession of these items on Feb. 24, when they were given an FBI escort to Washington from Sotheby's in New York, where they surfaced in January.

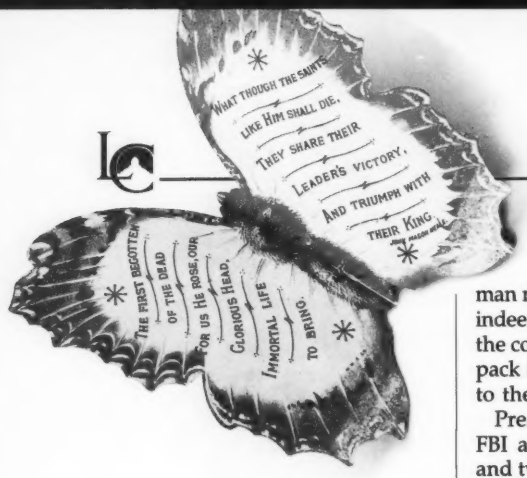
The four notebooks, the butterfly and six other Whitman notebooks disappeared from the Library's archives during World War II, when crates of precious materials were stored at five depositories outside the Washington area for safekeeping.

The FBI and Alice Birney, the Library's American literature manuscript specialist, are working to solve the mystery of the six still-missing notebooks, which were part of a 3,000-item collection deposited at the Library in 1918 by Thomas B. Harned, a Philadelphia lawyer who was one of Whitman's three literary executors.

By involving skilled book and paper conservators early in the scanning process, Mr. Tabb and the Library's conservators hope to minimize handling of the brittle little notebooks and the butterfly.

"This project, for the first time, dovetails preservation with the work of the National Digital Library to digitize our collections for electronic dissemination via the Internet," said Diane Kresh, the Library's director for preservation.

Protecting the Notebooks. Terry Wallis, senior rare book conservator and Conservation Office liaison to the Manuscript Division, joined Ms. Birney at Sotheby's in New York City on Feb. 24. Their mission was to certify that each of the four Whit-



Walt Whitman (previous page) posed with a fake butterfly sometime between 1873 and 1883 in the photo studios of Phillips and Taylor in Philadelphia. In a letter to the studio, Walt Whitman described what became his favorite picture as "2/3d length with hat outdoor rustic." Whitman sometimes claimed the butterfly was real, according to the *Walt Whitman Quarterly Review*, whose editor quoted Whitman as having said, "Yes—that was an actual moth: the picture is substantially literal: we were good friends: I had quite the in-and-out of taming, or fraternizing with, some of the insects, animals. . . ." The *Quarterly* also wrote, "What is often not noted is that the photo simply enacts one of the recurrent visual emblems in the 1860 and 1881 editions of *Leaves [of Grass]*: a hand with a butterfly perched on a finger. *From the Prints and Photographs Division;* the inside of the butterfly (above) was inscribed with a passage by John Mason Neale. Note the title "Easter" lettered on the body of the bug; the hand-painted exterior of the butterfly (opposite, top) had a wire ring attached to the body that Whitman wore on his finger. The butterfly was among four notebooks recently returned to the Library of Congress; one of the notebooks (right). *Photos by Marrilee Love Oliver*

man notebooks and the butterfly did indeed belong to the Library, to note the condition of the materials and to pack them for a safe journey home to the Library.

Present at Sotheby's were three FBI agents, one from Washington and two from New York. One photographed each notebook after Ms. Birney verified its identity by comparing notebook pages with the Library's photostatic copies made from the originals before they disappeared in the 1940s and with descriptions in a 1954 Whitman exhibition catalog published by LC.

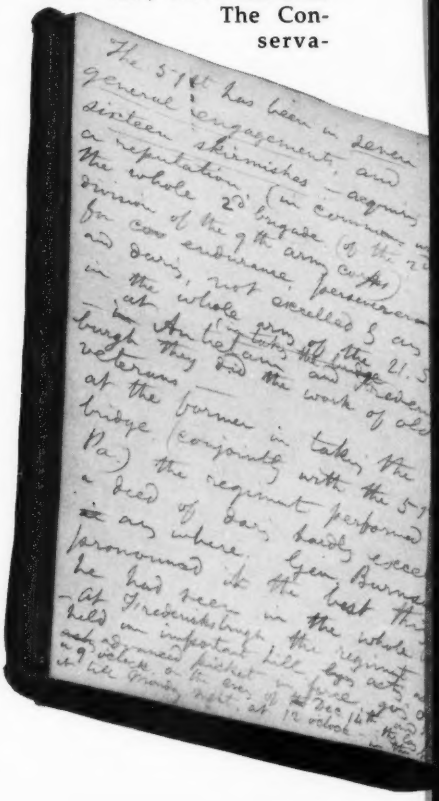
Conservator Wallis recorded their condition: Torn leaves and faded pages of one notebook, limited opening capability of another and loose leaves—"very likely out of order"—in another. She wrapped the notebooks in mylar, encased them in "sandwiches" of flexible plastic foam and corrugated plastic covers made to fit them, and secured them in a hard-cover attache case. "Our goal was to ensure no alteration of the objects en route to the Library," Ms. Wallis said.

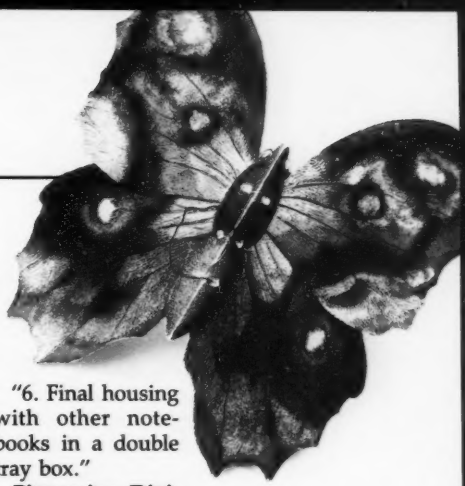
Ms. Birney said that during the hour allotted them at Sotheby's, she was too busy working to experience much emotion. But Ms. Wallis said it was exciting to listen as Ms. Birney and one of the FBI agents, a Whitman enthusiast, discussed their discoveries and pieced together a trail of where the materials may possibly have been during the past 50 years.

The notebooks turned up in January at Sotheby's, where a lawyer settling his father's estate presented them for appraisal; he said they had been a gift to his father some 30 years ago. Sotheby's notified the Library, which had circulated descriptions of the missing materials in the 1950s.

With the Whitman materials legally tranferred to FBI custody, the three agents escorted Ms. Birney, Ms. Wallis and the attache case to Penn Station, where the Washington agent joined the Library team for a quick lunch before all three boarded an Amtrak train for the trip back to Washington. At 5:30 p.m., the trio with the attache case arrived at the Library's Conservation Office, where Doris A. Hamburg, head of the Paper Conservation Section, secured the materials. Ms. Birney said she and Ms. Hamburg signed for their transfer from FBI custody.

Advocates for Preservation. The first order of business the following Monday morning in the Conservation Office was to assess the condition of the materials, plot a course for their preservation and decide how to make surrogate copies for researchers. "The originals cannot be safely handled by the general public. They need conservation," Ms. Wallis said. The Conserva-

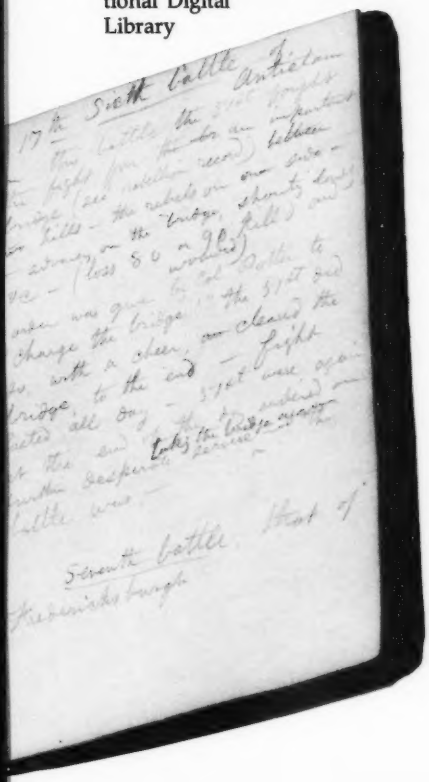




tion Office jumped at the opportunity to be involved in the National Digital Library effort. "We would expect the Conservation Office to be involved in custom work with fragile materials, their handling and security," Ms. Kresh said.

"We should be developing the protocols and making recommendations for the kinds of equipment to be used, work flows and procedures for handling to minimize damage to the Library's rare and valuable materials," she said. "We feel we can make a contribution to the National Digital Library." She noted that conservators are skilled at reformatting fragile materials for microfilming, a service provided by the Library's Photoduplication Service since 1939.

Ann Seibert, senior paper conservator and the Conservation Office liaison to the National Digital Library



effort, took charge of scanning the four Whitman notebooks and the butterfly.

In a March 6 memorandum to the Manuscript Division, which wants microfilm copies of the Whitman materials for reader use, Ms. Wallis recommended that scanning be part of the conservation process: "Due to their physical condition, these Whitman-Harned materials should be designated to a 'handle only once' category within the Manuscript Division's collections access policy. Upon completion of scanning, the digital version of the notebooks will be used to create a microfilm copy for reference. The digital reformatting of these materials will provide LC with the ability to restrict access of the originals through production of surrogates."

Ms. Wallis prepared detailed descriptions and condition reports for each of the four notebooks and the butterfly and prescribed conservation treatment for each according to its need. For example, for the Whitman notebook that Harned labeled "earliest and most important" (Ms. Birney said scholars now say it may not be the earliest or necessarily the most important), Ms. Wallis proposed these steps:

"1. Photographic documentation.

"2. Disbind by separating text blocks, leaving cover intact.

"3. Paper treatment—remove residual spine adhesive, mend and reinforce spine folds with Japanese paper and wheat starch paste, determine pH of paper and deacidify if necessary."

After unbinding, mending and washing, the notebooks were to be scanned. Forcing bound brittle pages to lie flat on the flatbed scanner would break them as well as the spines. Leaves of the two other notebooks already were loose and could be scanned without further damage.

"4. Consolidate and reinforce original spine to flex independently of text block.

"5. Resew text block and reinsert in original case.

"6. Final housing with other notebooks in a double tray box."

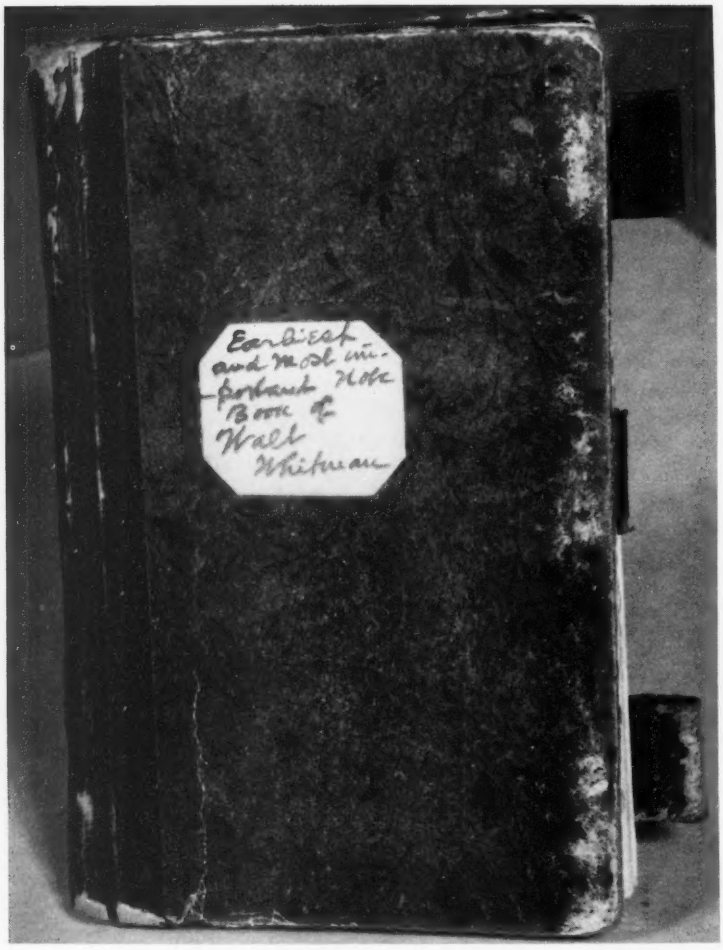
Pioneering Digital Storage. Ms. Seibert and Carl Fleischhauer, American Memory project coordinator, said the technology exists to make microfilm from digital images, but there still are problems in achieving the image resolution necessary for high-quality microfilm reproduction. "We need a far-higher-resolution image than we customarily produce," Mr. Fleischhauer said. "We don't have the recipe fully figured out yet."

Digitizing materials for preservation as well as reference purposes "really points to the future," he said. "Today we understand how to make a microfilm copy to preserve materials, and in the future we will make digital copies; we feel certain that digital images will be the medium of the future for reformatting materials."

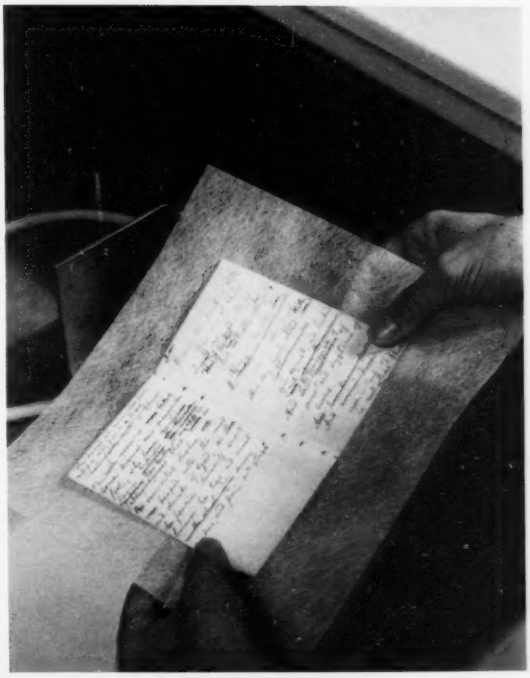
"We know a digital image can last forever—so long as you can copy it from one medium to another," he added. "That's where the anxiety comes in; we don't know that the storage medium of today, for example, the optical media used [at the Library], will be compatible with the technology of the future."

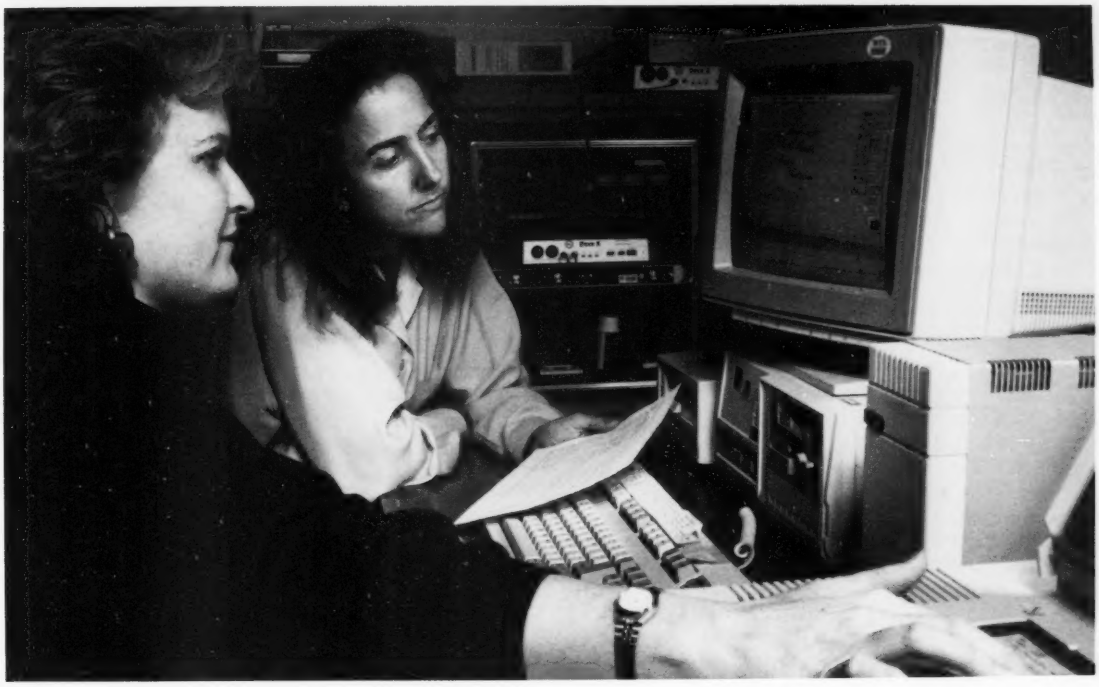
Digital images can be copied again and again without the loss of quality that occurs with analog copies from microfilm, which also has to be replaced as it becomes scratched and worn from reading room use.

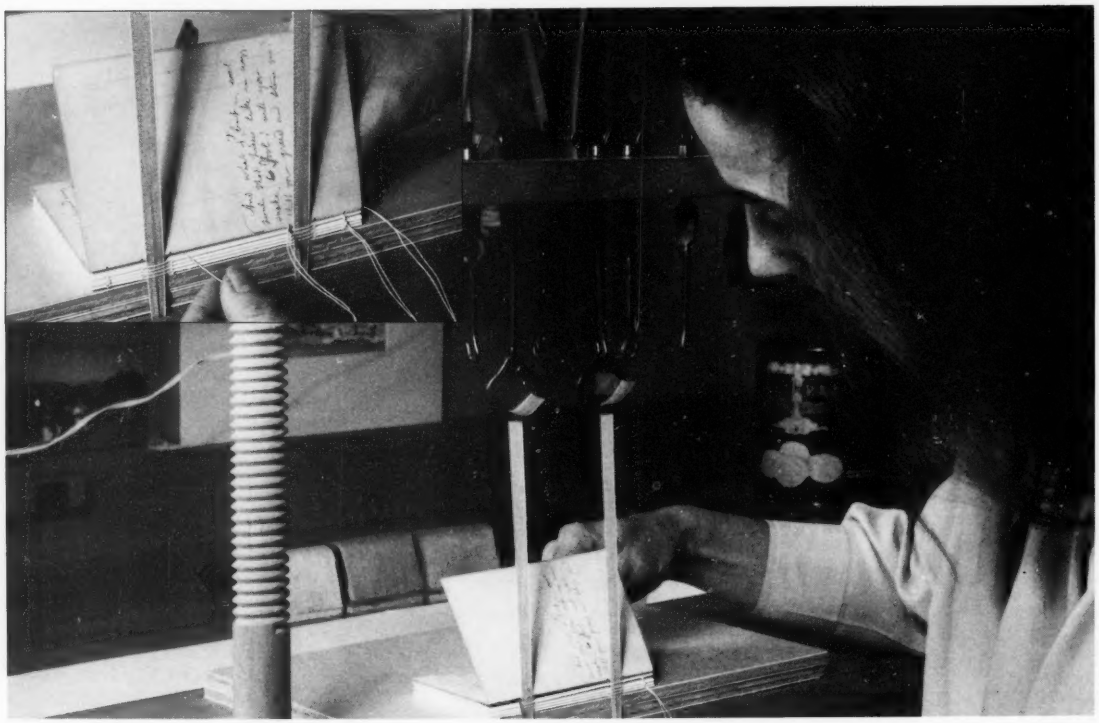
The Whitman notebook project will serve as a testbed for new ideas in preservation and also will yield a digital collection for the Library's World Wide Web site (Uniform Resource Locator: http://www.loc.gov). The Conservation Office, Manu-



The pocket sized Walt Whitman autograph notebook (left), referred to as "earliest," is bound in leather and paper-covered boards. This view shows the bound volume before conservation began. *Photo by Marrilee Love Oliver;* all four notebooks shortly after their return to the Library. *Photo by Jim Higgins;* the original sewing thread (opposite, left), was removed as part of the disbinding process; each folio, supported by a piece of spunbonded polyester (opposite, right), was placed in a water bath to cleanse the paper. Next, a decidification bath of magnesium carbonate and water was followed by a resizing bath of methylcellulose, if necessary. Once the folios dried, they were mended with Japanese paper and wheat starch paste; while the notebook was disbound, each folio was placed on a flatbed scanner for digitization by Ann Seibert, senior paper conservator, as Terry Wallis, the senior rare book conservator who cleaned the folios, observed. *Photos by Marrilee Love Oliver*







After the pages were mended and digitized, Terry Wallis sewed the collated folios using a traditional sewing frame with linen tape sewing supports and linen thread. *Photos by Marrilee Love Oliver*

script Division and American Memory (the Library's first digitization project) are producing digitally compressed versions of the Whitman images and an intellectual framework. Users will be guided to digital images of notebook pages, a color image of the cardboard butterfly and a description of how the notebooks were conserved.

"I think scholars are going to love the digital medium," Ms. Wallis said. "Digitizing can improve the image, and users will be able to click on a detail and enlarge it on-screen for closer examination."

However, there is no substitute for the originals, which is why conservationists take care to preserve them. "The textual information is not the only thing of value. . . . The object itself has information for cultural historians," Ms. Wallis said. For example, they can learn something about the history of papers and printing and Whitman himself by examining the papers that Whitman cut and bound to make two of the notebooks.

"The artifact connects you to the person to whom these belonged," Ms. Wallis said.

Looking at the notebooks Whitman kept while he made his rounds of Civil War hospitals in Washington, one can imagine the poet bending over the bed of one wounded man to hear his whisper, then fishing for his notebook and a stub of pencil to write: "20 years of age/down with pneumonia/talks in a whisper/has been sick two months—one month here. 7 have died since he has been here/is pretty weak now from lying so much in bed/would like some oranges. . . ."

On another page, he noted "The Comic Side of Death," and described a brave man's last night. Now and then he said to his nurse: "Give me another chew of tobacco" and "Give me some more toddy."

In another book, Whitman wrote in pencil: "You know now the one brain includes those beautiful wonders and converging [he lined out "wonders and converging"] perceptions or senses the subtle processes of thought and reason and causality. . . ."

Mended, strengthened, deacidified, rebound and returned to the Library's archives—the country's largest repository of Whitman materials, some 98,000 manuscripts and books—these notebooks will now repose safely in acid-free boxes for centuries to come. —*Gail Fineberg*

Gail Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Ending East vs. West:

Former Polish Prime Minister Calls for End to European Divisiveness

A former prime minister of Poland–who might become its next president–recently spoke at the Library about cooperation between East and West Europe.

Hanna Suchocka, a member of the Sejm (lower house of the Polish parliament), was introduced by Dr. Billington as part of the Library's European Lecture Series. About 200 people attended the lecture on Feb. 28.

Ms. Suchocka, who has been mentioned as a possible Freedom Union presidential candidate in the upcoming elections, spoke about the need to overcome the "us" and "them" ethos among East and West Europeans. Freedom Union is the largest post-Solidarity opposition party in Poland.

"I am convinced that the vision of the future of Europe must be created now. If this does not happen," Ms. Suchocka cautioned, "then we will have Europe forever divided into East and West with the dividing line running through the middle. In this respect, Europe, as a political and cultural construct formed over hundreds of years, could be reduced to a mere historical tag."

Ms. Suchocka, originally a compromise candidate of the Civic Committee, Solidarity union's political arm, is credited with holding together a fragile coalition government of seven parties for 15 months during a critical period of economic transition. The longest-reigning Solidarity prime minister, July 10, 1992, to Oct. 26, 1993, she was also the first woman to rule Poland since Queen Jadwiga in the 14th century.

During her tenure, the last Soviet troops left Poland and a modern taxation system was established. In spite of the early setbacks, the prime minister was able to widen her circle of support and pass a mass privatization bill that provided for the distribution of shares in more than 400 companies.

The fledgling Solidarity government faced dissension in its ranks. While Ms. Suchocka's personal approval rating was 75 percent in opinion polls, her stringent economic policies to curb inflation were a cause of discontent that, after a series of strikes in health care and education, led the unionist parliamentarians to withdraw their support. The Solidarity coalition government led by Ms. Suchocka fell by just a single vote on May 28, 1993.

Hanna Suchocka

Since the parliamentary elections of Sept. 19, 1993, the left coalition (the postcommunist Democratic Left Alliance and the Peasant Party), representing only about a third of the electorate, has been in power.

"As a woman I had a better chance of forming a government because women often eliminate conflicts," she told the press after her name was recommended to the Sejm by President Lech Walesa. In her inaugural address to the parliament, she called for reconciliation, for calming partisan disputes.

Ms. Suchocka first became a member of the parliament in 1980, the year of the occupation strike at the Lenin Shipyards at Gdansk, which brought then unemployed electrician Lech Walesa to the political forefront and, for the first time in history, forced a Communist government to the negotiating table with an independent union.

Ms. Suchocka was one of only a handful of parliamentarians who opposed the imposition of martial law by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski on Dec. 13, 1981, and who voted against the bill outlawing Solidarity, casting her lot with the resistance movement. For her act of defiance, she was expelled from the Democratic Party (a satellite party of the Communist PZPR that at times asserted a degree of independence), which she represented.

In her lecture as guest of the Library's European Division, "Poland in Europe: Five Years After the Transition," Ms. Suchocka, who is sometimes compared to Margaret Thatcher as "the Iron Lady of Eastern Europe," struck a conciliatory tone. In the new democracies "more stress is put on one's own national identity than on the future of Europe," Ms. Suchocka observed. "The Cold War created many more divisions than were apparent from the outset. The world was divided not only into military and economic blocs, but also even deeper divisions occurred in consciousness, mentality and culture. Because of this, the building of the new world order was held back."

The future of Europe, according to Ms. Suchocka, will depend on whether "fears might outweigh the hopes. Will economic competition

(Cont. on p. 152)

When Opportunity Began to Knock:
African Americans During World War II and the Depression

by Yvonne French

Before sit-ins, before freedom riders, before *Brown vs. Board of Education,* desegregation and busing, before civil rights as we know it, there were the New Deal and World War II.

During the 1930s and 1940s, the New Deal and World War II opened up opportunities to some African Americans, opportunities that had long been denied.

Going to town on Saturday afternoon, Georgia, May 1941. A Farm Security Administration photograph by Jack Delano. *All photographs from Prints and Photographs Division*

President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs gave black artists, photographers and writers a chance to document American life through their own eyes. They and their white counterparts who worked for the Works Progress Administration (WPA) often turned pen and lens to focus on African Americans as their subject matter.

Debra Newman Ham, a former African American history and culture specialist in the Library's Manuscript Division who is now a history professor at Morgan State University, documented the changes blacks experienced during the 1930s and 1940s (as well as other decades) in *The African American Mosaic: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of Black History & Culture.* The guide directs readers to collections of the Library in their areas of interest.

For example, in a chapter on the Depression and World War II, from which this article is drawn, Dr. Ham explained that "one of the features of the New Deal programs was that they tended to make use of a broader definition of culture than had previously [existed] in the United States. . . . Not until the Works Progress Administration did black artists find favorable conditions outside of their own communities to develop their art."

During the war, she wrote, "black

soldiers were no longer willing to quietly accept a segregated army or the discriminatory conditions they had previously endured. [They worked] to ensure blacks could participate in all units of the military."

The WPA

President Roosevelt established the WPA in 1935. It had a number of administrators who were sympathetic to blacks. Among them was Harold Ickes, secretary of the interior, whose papers, available in the Manuscript Division, contain information about his authorization of a 1939 concert by Marian Anderson at the Lincoln Memorial after the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to let her perform at DAR Constitution Hall.

Another example of government support of African American talent within the WPA was the Federal Writers' Project, which "helped to promote the first Negro studies to be conducted in the United States on an extensive scale," wrote Jerre Mangione in *The Dream and the Deal: The Federal Writers' Project 1935–1943* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1972). Mr. Mangione's book is one of several that Dr. Ham discusses in her book, which is an exhaustive, annotated bibliography of Library holdings that relate to black history and culture.

The Federal Writers' Project helped the Federal Emergency Relief Administration collect and transcribe oral interviews with former slaves. The collection is now part of an archives of African American resource materials within the WPA collection in the Manuscript Division.

The resource guide points readers who want to learn more about folk narratives by blacks and whites from New Orleans to the Louisiana Writers' Project's *Gumbo Ya-Ya* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1945), a term meaning "everybody talks at once."

The Federal Writers' Project not only wrote about blacks, but also employed them. Zora Neale Hurston published three of her books while working on the Florida Writers' Project.

Gordon Parks, a contemporary black photographer, wrote that WPA photographer Aaron Siskind drew a pictorial contrast between the vivid nightlife of Harlem and its inhabitants' tired, hopeless lot. "In the evenings they gave in to whatever their bodies wanted and, without shame, broke into laughter, song and dance to kill the memories of the day; to keep alive what little hope there was left; and to help fill those empty spots in their souls," Parks wrote in a foreword to a catalog of a 1981 compilation of Depression-era photographs by Siskind.

Siskind also documented early civil rights efforts for the Farm Security Administration. He photographed church and labor groups organizing to do away with the poll tax. Parks also depicted the importance of religion in people's lives, specifically that of charwoman Ella Watson, who worked the night shift for 26 years cleaning government offices to support her children and grandchildren.

A woman, probably Zora Neale Hurston, in Eatonville, Fla., in 1935

Daddy Grace in 1938

Religion

During the Depression years, one of the most popular black religious leaders was Father Divine. He drew large crowds of people to his Harlem headquarters by feeding them in his soup kitchens or "heavens," as he called them.

According to the resource guide, another religious leader who contended with Father Divine for followers in Harlem was Daddy Grace, who built "Houses of Prayer" for his devotees in cities around the nation.

Housing

Although the New Deal offered an outlet for the talents of many black artists, many doors remained closed. Housing, for example, continued to be segregated. Patterns of segregation can be traced in the Geography and Map Division, where census statistics, surveys and housing maps allow researchers to piece together a history of unfair social and economic practices.

The drawings of architect Arthur B. Heaton, located in the Prints and Photographs Division, show segregation by race, sex and job title. Design plans for the Washington Railway and Electric Co. building show rooms labeled "toilet room colored," "toilet for conductors and motormen," "white barnmen's locker room," "colored barnmen's locker room," "toilet room white," "locker room for conductors and motormen," and "women's room," Dr. Ham wrote.

Education

However, she noted, "The changes wrought by the Depression and World War II did not stop forward movement in the area of higher education for African Americans." Thousands got college educations through the G.I. Bill, and the United Negro College Fund began to raise money for black colleges and universities during the war.

World War II

The war years saw decisive steps forward in equality for blacks. The papers of A. Philip Randolph, available in the Manuscript Division, document his protest against segregation in the armed forces and defense industries. Randolph's threat to bring thousands of blacks to march on Washington caused FDR to issue an executive order that there should be "no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Gen. Noel Parrish, whose papers are also in the Manuscript Division, was known as the World War II commander of Tuskegee Air Base, where the first black airmen were trained by the Army Air Corps.

Later, fashion photographer Toni Frissel photographed the all-black 332nd Fighter Pilot Squadron in combat in southern Europe and north Africa as part of an army publicity project. Images include pilots being briefed by Col. Benjamin O. Davis, planes in formation, aerial views of the airfield and the men playing cards and chess at night in the officers club. About 250 of Frissel's photographs are on file in the Prints and Photographs Division.

The Prints and Photographs Division also has 23 groups of photographs of blacks during World War II from the Office of War Information, including images of black women in the role of "Rosie the Riveter."

Black journalists covered African Americans overseas in the military and helped focus public attention on the role of blacks in the military. The book *From the Back of the Foxhole: Black Correspondents in World War II* by John D. Stevens discusses the topic at length, according to Dr. Ham.

One person who helped the war effort at home and overseas was heavyweight boxer Joe Louis. Known as the "brown bomber," Louis was a hero in the 1930s and '40s. Having defended the heavyweight boxing championship title 20 times before the war, Louis was then inducted into the army. "His presence helped boost morale because many African Americans saw him as a symbol of black prowess," Dr. Ham wrote. In 1942 he appeared on a World War II poster, one of a series of civilian propaganda posters in the Prints and Photographs Division.

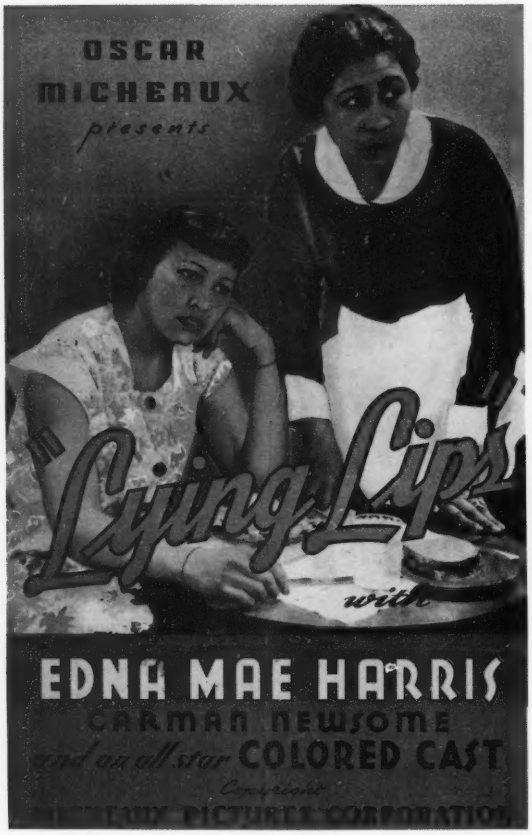
Music

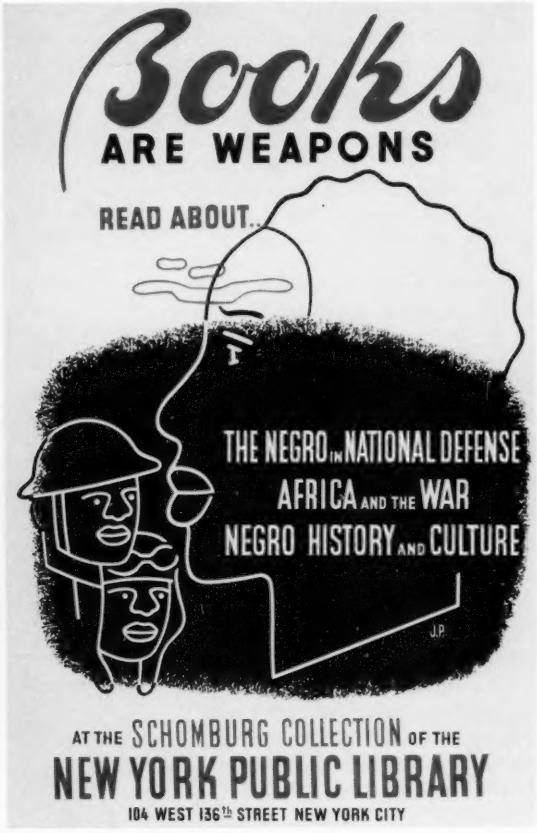
Any discussion of the 1930s and 1940s would be incomplete without talking about music. "Big band music came to be regarded as a symbol of American optimism and determination," according to Dr. Ham, who adds that "recordings available at the Library of Congress are the best sources for this music." Gospel, which already had deep roots, continued to grow in popularity. The Library has sheet music for almost every gospel song deposited for copyright. Bibliographies and finding aids are available for recordings of Negro spirituals, oral slave narratives, the legend of John Henry and pieces by blues singer Huddie "Leadbelly" Ledbetter and Ferdinand "Jelly Roll" Morton.

Alan Lomax of the Library's Archive of American Folk Song persuaded Jelly Roll Morton to tell his story, which he recorded in 1938.

"What emerged was a distinctly

Duke Ellington in May 1943 at the Hurricane Club in New York





A 1939 lithograph movie poster from "Lying Lips"; a 1941–1943 silk screen poster by the New York War Services department urging people to read

'Mortonocentric' view of the evolution of jazz, blues and ragtime in which Jelly Roll was the inventor of every style of black American music later than the spiritual and earlier than soul. Jazz historians and ethnomusicologists are still dealing with this material, which is obviously slanted, yet has a richness rare for any comparable figure," wrote Dr. Ham.

Film

Then as now, movies were an important part of the social subtext. Before the war, films with all-black casts came into their own. "The films depict a wholly black realm, without white influence, in which all the characters, villains and heroes alike, behave with dignity in clear opposition to the standard Hollywood stereotypes. Offering blacks a cinematic world of their own was a powerful statement on behalf of equality, articulating racial consciousness and pride," Dr. Ham wrote.

Some wartime movies portrayed blacks as important supporting characters, including Dooley Wilson as Sam in *Casablanca* (1943).

"The advance of civil rights and the move toward integration turned the focus away from black-cast films toward adopting these themes in Hollywood 'social consciousness' films dealing with black issues. In this way, Hollywood absorbed for a time much of the drive that formerly fostered independent black-cast filmmaking, reflecting a trend in race relations that would lead to many changes on the American scene," said Dr. Ham.

In all, the 1930s and '40s was a period of wider acceptance for blacks, from artists employed under New Deal arts programs to rank-and-file Marines whose color didn't matter when they were fighting in the Pacific. Hence, black artists and soldiers paved the way for future civil rights victories and helped to focus attention on African American race and culture.

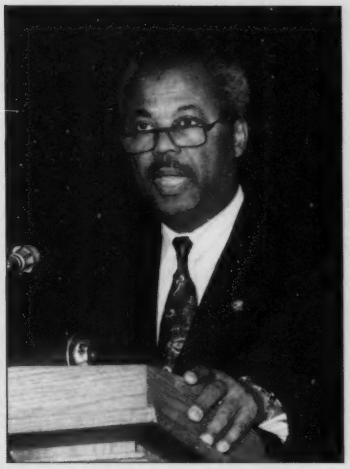
Rep. Payne Delivers Keynote:
Literacy Is Still Important

The new leader of the Congressional Black Caucus came to the Library on Feb. 21 and spoke of the continuing need for literacy skills in Americans' struggle for civil rights.

"If you are illiterate, you must first admit you have a problem. . . . There are 30 million Americans who lack skills in reading," said Rep. Donald M. Payne (D-N.J.), a longtime advocate for literacy efforts.

Introduced by Dr. Billington, Rep. Payne addressed 150 persons during the keynote program for the Library's African American History Month.

"I have felt there is nothing more important than the promotion of literacy," he said. While in Congress, Rep. Payne has continued to serve on the board of the New Jersey Council on Adult Education and Literacy.



Rep. Donald Payne

To illustrate the importance of literacy, Rep. Payne, one of the first African Americans to serve as president of the YMCA, traced the life of Frederick Douglass, from his birth into slavery, to his struggle to gain an education, to his later triumphs as an author, journalist, publisher and activist. Fundamental to Douglass's success, he said, was the fact that he learned to read early in life.

According to Rep. Payne, computers and high technology will not help those who cannot read. "With the information highway coming, we must ensure that young people are caught up in the new system. We must make sure we don't set the clock back to 50 years ago."

"Young people need to arm themselves with information and facts," Rep. Payne said.

—*Edward Ohnemus*

Edward Ohnemus is assistant editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Official Observer Recalls South African Elections

When newly enfranchised black South Africans made their historic trek to the voting booth and overwhelmingly chose Nelson Mandela as their president, James B. Parks, as an official observer, was an eyewitness to their emerging freedom.

This well-known journalist, currently assistant director of information and assistant editor of the *AFL/CIO News*, recounted his experiences at a lunchtime lecture on Feb. 7 sponsored by the Library's Daniel A.P. Murray Association, as part of the African American History Month celebrations at the Library.

Using a series of vignettes, Mr. Parks poignantly described the "slices of life" he observed from the moment he arrived in South Africa for the first time. In his initial encounter with the vestiges of apartheid, an authoritarian immigration official took one look at his accredited observer papers and said, "You aren't an observer." She then took all of his documents to the other side of the terminal to verify his status.

Meanwhile, planeloads of European observers were greeted by customs officials with just a glance at their papers and smiling faces welcoming them to South Africa. After a considerable length of time, the official begrudgingly allowed Mr. Parks's entry.

To see firsthand what life is like for black South Africans, Mr. Parks traveled to Soweto, where he was appalled by the cardboard shanty houses and mounds of trash everywhere. His guide said, "Before the riots, the government had installed Dumpsters and was picking up the trash, but as punishment they have not removed any refuse since 1976."

Children were playing in the trash and have never been to school, because the educational system was shut down after the riots.

"I am not one to cry easily, but I was moved to tears, the first of many times during my stay in South Africa," said Mr. Parks.

One of the most poignant episodes Mr. Parks recalled was of a very poor elderly black woman who crawled across the dusty floor to the voting area. Illiterate and shaking, she was barely able to mark the ballot next to "Mandela." She later collapsed and was taken in a pickup truck to a hospital where she died.

According to Mr. Parks, while events such the recent massacre of passengers on a New York subway train are still unusual in America, in South Africa, such occurrences are commonplace. Bombings and assassinations the rule, rather than the exception.

"It is most important to remember that people intent on violence could not stop the elections," said Mr. Parks. "The black South Africans were united in their determination to win the prize of freedom."

Mr. Parks believes that "the reconstruction and development of schools, houses, water and electricity are going to take years."

One of the major challenges to the Mandela government is land reform. "People want the land back that was taken from their great grandfathers, grandfathers and fathers," said Mr. Parks in response to a question from the audience. "The stolen land is an emotional issue for black South Africans."

—*Joan Weeks*

Joan Weeks is a public affairs specialist for LC's National Reference Service.

Prime Minister *(Cont. from p. 145)* become more important than the possibilities of common projects? Are we going to close ourselves off from one another? . . . To what extent can we transform the two value systems that were ruling both parts of Europe for the last 40 years into a coherent system of common values that would constitute a basis for a common European identity?"

—*Michael Szporer*

Michael Szporer is a copyright examiner who has a specialty in Slavic-area studies.

Why Black America Must Be On-line

"African Americans must embrace the Internet now in order to be prepared for the 21st century," said Stafford L. Battle at the Feb. 9 Black History Month program held in the Library's Mumford Room.

Mr. Battle, former assistant editor for *The Journal of Housing* and publisher of *Elam World Review,* and Rey O. Harris, educator and trainer for more than 20 years, have combined forces to publish a how-to manual tailored for blacks who want to take advantage of the Internet's resources.

The African American Resource Guide to the Internet is a 90-page book dedicated to information related to black education, economics, entertainment and news. "There are at least 130 books available about the Internet, but not a single one of those books is dedicated to African American resources or interests," said Mr. Harris to a crowd of more than 200 people.

The book discussion and signing were sponsored by the Library's Daniel A.P. Murray African American Culture Association. The panelists focused on why African Americans should embrace the Internet while discussing the reasons why they have not.

One of the reasons offered by African Americans for not "cruising" on the Internet included not having sufficient funds to purchase a computer. But according to Mr. Harris, if blacks can afford to buy cars, VCRs and other products, they can afford to buy a computer. A second reason given is a fear of technical jargon. "This is the very reason why our guide avoids the technical babble and the geek speeches," said Mr. Battle. "Our guide is easy to read and understand."

Rey Harris (left) and Stafford Battle talk about their new book. *Photo by Yusef El-Amin*

What worries both Mr. Battle and Mr. Harris about African Americans not using the Internet is that they do not see its benefits. "By using the Internet, African Americans can increase their entrepreneurial activities," said Mr. Harris. "African Americans will have $400 billion in spending power by the year 2000, and black entrepreneurs can attract these consumers by providing

products and services through the Internet." Both Mr. Harris and Mr. Battle have been trying to convince local minority merchants to market their businesses on-line.

African Americans will have difficulty obtaining a college education, jobs and economic security in the knowledge-based society of the 21st century if they do not have the same access to information on the Internet as nonminorities. "There are unlimited opportunities to learn anything you want on the Internet," said Mr. Battle. "There are scientists, professionals and libraries and universities providing valuable information."

For example, the National Council of Black Engineers and Scientists, the Minority Business eXchange, the Library of Congress and the Black Graduate Student Association at the Georgia Institute of Technology are all on-line and included in the guide.

One audience member was worried that a professional hacker could steal credit card numbers and other confidential information on the Internet. Mr. Battle responded that most professional hackers are looking for major financial gains by appropriating expensive computer designs or corporate credit card numbers and are not interested in an individual's credit card number.

"Getting access to the Internet is not as difficult as people might think," said Mr. Battle. "Prices for used computers can be cheaper than buying a television set; you can buy a modem for as little as $25." The guide tells how to purchase a computer. It also lists more than 30 bulletin board services (services that are accessible by computer and modem and generally free of charge) of particular interest to African Americans. These bulletin board services include African Civilization, the Blacknet and L.A. Music Magazine. The guide lists free Internet providers such as CapAcess (offers partial access) for those who do not have access at their place of employment, school or public agency, and commercial on-line services such as America On-line, CompuServe, Prodigy and Genie.

The duo are also launching a project called New Elam City, a virtual urban community dedicated to African Americans. Instead of "home pages," or computer menus, information is arranged in "buildings" on "city streets." Designed by Mr. Battle and Mr. Harris, this tree-lined, digitized city is home to merchandisers and shops, art galleries, college classrooms, legal counselors, restaurants, health care facilities, cultural activities and an electronic-mail post office. There is even a church that is open 24 hours a day.

Each building will have its own storefront: Similar businesses will be grouped on the same street. A municipal building will function as a city service area, and a convention center will serve as a central location for people to communicate.

Those who can go to New Elam City are tourists, who can explore the city and take part in free activities; registered residents, who pay a yearly fee and are allowed to vote on civic issues; people who can set up businesses to provide products and services to the city; and "digital people" (drivers, secretaries and policemen), who will provide support services.

"We are moving forward with the project, and the last legal details are being ironed out," said Mr. Battle.

"We believe the only way to increase the African American presence on-line is to be evangelistic about it," said Mr. Harris. "The global black family exists now on the Internet. All we have to do is call home."

—Carroll L. Johnson

Carroll Johnson is a communications specialist in Cultural Affairs.

Library of Congress Memberships Available: *Includes Subscription to* Civilization *Magazine*

Associate membership in the Library of Congress, which includes a year's subscription to *Civilization: The Magazine of the Library of Congress,* is available for annual dues of $20 (see LC *Information Bulletin,* May 2, 1994).

To receive *Civilization,* call (800) 829-0427 to pay by credit card, or send check or money order, payable to *L.O.C. Associates,* to:

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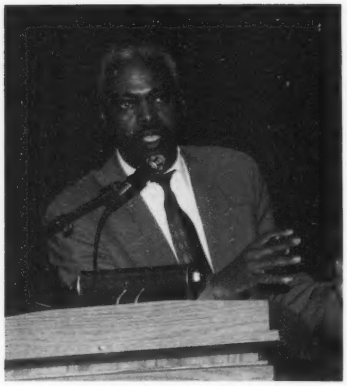
Information Bulletin 84LC01

Not Politics as Usual:
Black Liberal and Conservative Views Vetted



Wade Henderson

Call it what you will, economics, finances or resources, but money is the single biggest problem for African Americans today, according to speakers who participated in a panel discussion held at the Library.

The Jan. 13 discussion, "Understanding African American Liberalism and Conservatism," moved quickly beyond definitions to more practical matters.

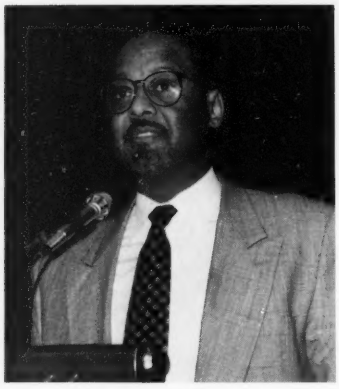
"When people's heat has been cut off or they're in fear of eviction, I don't respond in a liberal or conservative way," said Kevin Chavous, councilman for the District of Columbia's Ward 7. "When I have a gas leak or a shooting, I have to make sure families in the neighborhood are OK. That's not done in a liberal or conservative way."

The two other speakers on the panel were Wade Henderson, the national legislative director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Robert Woodson, president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise in Washington.

The panel was assembled in observance of African American history month by John Ashley, chairman of the programs committee of the Library's Daniel A.P. Murray African American Culture Association.

Mr. Henderson, the national lobbyist for the NAACP, seeks legislation that makes "whole the African American community in terms of constitutional rights and the full manifestation of democracy," he said.

Mr. Woodson is president of a group that fosters grass-roots, community-based, often spiritually founded programs to conquer problems like unemployment or drug addiction.



Robert Woodson

Despite their different approaches—Mr. Henderson's top-down style of legislating fairness to blacks that, when denied, can be fought in a court of law, versus Mr. Woodson's bottom-up, grass-roots healing of the community—both said that blacks have suffered as a result of the civil rights movement.

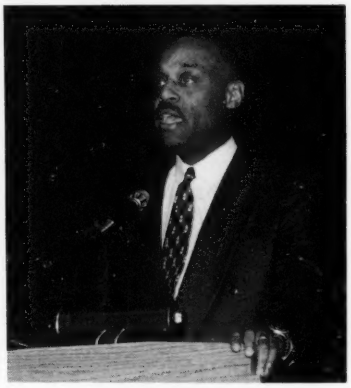
"We undermined our own community by putting race out front," said Mr. Woodson, noting that blacks made the "mistake" of "portraying themselves as society's victims" due to an "inherent" race problem instead of a "strategic" problem, namely a history of economic disadvantage. And to make matters worse, while blacks used the very poor to exemplify their plight, federal entitlements rarely went to those who needed them the most, Mr. Woodson said.

Mr. Henderson agreed that the "unintended result of the civil rights movement was the erosion of the economic bedrock of the community," but added that "we have not accomplished the goals of civil rights."

He gave examples of three areas in which African Americans still need to pursue their rights: housing, access to capital, and maintaining skills as the economy shifts from manufacturing to high technology. He also lamented the high number of young black men who are in jail.

M. Chavous closed the discussion by remarking, "The theoretical shifts we've been talking about really come down to economic development. Jobs. We want to work in our own restaurants, to create options for young people instead of drugs."

—*Yvonne French*



Kevin Chavous

Success Stories:
The Emerging Force of African American Enterprise

"The Emerging Force of African American Enterprise" was the focus of a lecture and panel discussion held at the Library on Feb. 15.

In introducing three successful entrepreneurs who served as panelists during the discussion, Dr. Billington noted that the event was one of a series of programs marking African American History Month at the Library and thanked sponsors Aetna Life & Casualty, the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies and the Library's Business Research Project, funded by the Lowe Foundation.

During the panel discussion, New Orleans banker Alden McDonald made the most compelling statement of the evening when he said: "The black community must look at pooling resources to increase the pace of success."

Mr. McDonald is president of one of the fastest-growing black-owned banks in the United States, Liberty Bank and Trust Co. of New Orleans.

The bank is one of the few New Orleans-based banks that survived the local economic recession of 1987 to 1989, Mr. McDonald said.

"Poverty and being poor has its rewards because it teaches you survival," said Mr. McDonald, who then told a story from his youth.

He and his four brothers and sisters were given one Christmas present a year, he said. One year they brainstormed and requested an 8 mm movie projector because they found they could rent movies for 35 cents a day. On Saturdays, they hung a sheet over a clothesline in the back yard and charged admission to the shows, adding to their profits by selling popcorn and lemonade.

"We made money to buy some of the things we needed," said Mr. McDonald, whose motto became "you can do good and do well at the same time."

The motto held true during the economic recession, when his bank faltered because real estate was posted as collateral for its millions of dollars in loans to the community, he said. At a time when no other banks were lending to blacks to buy homes, Mr. McDonald opened a mortgage branch and got his bank back on firm financial footing through the fees collected from the mortgages he signed.

The success led not only to new real estate development in a deteriorating city, but also to publicity and even more customers. "We're known in our community as a problem solver," Mr. McDonald said. Over the past two years, the bank has earned $3.5 million in profit after taxes, he said.

The panel discussion also featured Warren Thompson, president and chairman of Thompson Hospitality L.P., which owns 23 franchised restaurants and other food ventures, including the catering service in the U.S. Capitol building.

"So when Newt [Gingrich] talks, we're feeding him," Mr. Thompson joked.

Mr. Thompson got his entrepreneurial start in his hometown of Windsor, Va. When he was 15, he removed the seats from an old school bus, loaded the bus with bushels of apples and peaches and sold the fruit door to door.

He went on to get an MBA at the University of Virginia, and, when most of his classmates were signing on with big corporations, he took a job flipping burgers at a fast food restaurant. He soon became East Coast sales manager for the parent company, Marriott Host Division.

New Orleans banker Alden McDonald (left), food service executive Warren Thompson and leadership consultant Robert Wallace talk about how their success has helped inspire young people to become entrepreneurs. *Photo by Jim Higgins*

Later, as Marriott Corp. was getting out of franchised restaurants, he was ready to get in. Mr. Thompson persuaded the company to loan him $13 million, got a group of 15 investors to put up an additional $2 million and bought the restaurants. How did he do it?

"I put the situation in a three-way-win situation" so that everyone benefited, said Mr. Thompson, who recently sold off unprofitable restaurants and moved into contract dining. Besides the Capitol, other clients include 17 Baltimore schools. At some, Mr. Thompson has established vending contracts with students so they can learn marketing skills.

The panel discussion was kicked off by Robert Wallace, president and founder of the BITH Group Holding Co., a Maryland-based consulting firm that provides training in entrepreneurship, motivation and leadership.

Mr. Wallace, author of *Black Wealth Through Black Entrepreneurship* (Duncan & Duncan, 1993), has lectured across the country on the importance of accelerated business formation within the African American community. He said blacks lack economic empowerment, but have everything else they need to be successful: strong spiritual and family lives, knowledge of their ethnic roots and political involvement.

Mr. Wallace offered four rules for forming a minority-owned business. An entrepreneur must know himself, know his business plan, know the principles of business success and know his resources.

"Most people jump right in at No. 2, 'Know your business plan.' Ehhhhh! Wrong answer," said Mr. Wallace, noting a person has to know himself and what his interests are before going into business.

After the lecture, the crowd of about 450 people attended a reception, complete with jazz band, hosted by Aetna Life & Casualty, which publishes an annual calendar highlighting the work of successful black business people, many of whom attended the event.

—Yvonne French

PUBLICATIONS

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Mines, Mining, and Mineral Resources. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB-94-2). June 1994.

Compiled by John F. Buydos, this literature guide provides information on reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress that deals with the major mining aspects of non-fuel minerals.

Copies may be obtained free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5581.

LC Science Tracer Bullet: Speech Recognition and Processing. ISSN 0090-5232. (TB 94-6). September 1994.

Compiled by John F. Buydos, this literature guide provides information on reference material in the collections of the Library of Congress that deals with several aspects of speech recognition and processing (by machine) as well as its history and applications. Copies may be obtained free on request from the Science Reference Section, Science and Technology Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540-5581. Copies of both publications have also been provided to the Superintendent of Documents for distribution to depository libraries.

—Leonard C. Bruno

Mr. Bruno is a senior science specialist in the Science and Technology Division.

Library Expands Tours

The Library's daily escorted public tours for visitors have been expanded from three to four a day, and all visitors who wish to take a tour are now required to have tickets. This pilot project will continue through Sept. 30. The Library hopes to expand the number of escorted visitor tours in 1996.

Free tickets for the one-hour guided tours, which are offered Monday through Friday at 10:30 and 11:30 a.m., and 1:30 and 3:30 p.m., are available up to 15 minutes before the scheduled time of the tour from the Information Desk in the lobby of the James Madison Building, 101 Independence Ave, S.E. The tours are limited to a maximum of forty people. There are no tours on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays.

Groups of 10 or more should call the Visitor Services Office six months in advance at (202) 707-9779 to schedule a tour.

All public tours include an introduction to the newly renovated Great Hall and Main Reading Room in the Thomas Jefferson Building. Although the Great Hall has been open for guided public tours since 1992, the Jefferson Building will not be open to the public in its entirety until the Spring of 1997. The Main Reading Room in the Jefferson Building continues to be available for research; readers should enter the building through the northeast door on Second Street S.E.

The 10:30 a.m. Tuesday and 1:30 p.m. Thursday public tours offer the services of a sign-language interpreter. Other interpreting services (American Sign Language, Contact Signing, Oral and Tactile) will be provided if requested five business days in advance of a visit. Call (202) 707-362 TTY and voice to make a specific request. For other ADA accommodations, contact the Disability Employment Program Office at (202) 707-9948 TTY and (202) 707-7544 voice.

News from the Center for the Book:

Minnesota Receives $65,000 Grant from NEH

Literature-based public discussions in seven Minnesota cities are the heart of a recent $65,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) to the Minnesota Center for the Book/Metronet, based in St. Paul. The award is part of the NEH's program of National Conversations on American Pluralism and Identity.

"This is really exciting," said Mary Birmingham, coordinator of the Minnesota center and executive director of Metronet, a consortium of Twin Cities libraries. "In our grant proposal we focused on 'study circle' conversations that will bring citizens and scholars together to discuss writings that explore three aspects of the Minnesota experience: uprooted communities, learning communities and vocal communities."

The discussions will be based on writing by and about a dozen Minnesota writers whose work explores the Minnesota experience, including Joseph Amato, Annette Atkins, Carol Bly, Charles A. Eastman, Evelyn Fairbanks, Meridel Le Sueur, Lynda McDonnell, Karal Ann Marling, Richard Moe, Jim Northrup and Gary Paulsen. The project is slated for 1995–1996 in Detroit Lakes, Madelia, Maple Grove, Minneapolis, Red Wing, St. Paul and Winona. A special feature will be the use of an electronic bulletin board system and Internet connection to enable conversation leaders and humanities scholars to communicate for the duration of the project. Ross Corson, a former aide to Walter Mondale, U.S. ambassador to Japan, is project director.

Minnesota Gov. Arne Carlson has proclaimed April 2–8 as Minnesota Publishers Week. The purpose of the week, which is sponsored by the Minnesota Center for the Book/Metronet and the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development, is to recognize and celebrate the economic, cultural and intellectual contributions of Minnesota's book publishers. The state ranks third in the United States, after New York and Illinois, in the number of employees (6,000) in the book publishing industry. The industry encompasses great diversity – including large law publishing companies, many respected small presses and an increasing number of electronic publishing firms.

Minnesota Center for the Book

One of the principal events of Minnesota Publishers Week will be the seventh annual Minnesota Book Awards ceremony on April 8. John Y. Cole, director of the Library's Center for the Book, is a speaker at the event, which will be held at the University of St. Thomas in St. Paul. Of the 68 books nominated in 15 categories, 36 were published by Minnesota presses.

For information about Minnesota Publishers Week, contact Ross Corson at the Minnesota Center for the Book/Metronet at (612) 646-0475 or Martha Barnes at the Minnesota Department of Trade and Economic Development at (612) 297-1164.

☐ **Missouri Author Poster Available.** "Read a Missouri Author" is the theme of a new poster developed by the Missouri Center for the Book. The names of 530 Missouri authors are listed on the poster. The emphasis is on living authors; the names of the 31 well-known deceased authors are printed in black. Single copies of the 8½-by-23-inch poster are available, folded, for no charge, from the Missouri Center for the Book, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, MO 65102. For one or more copies (up to 10) rolled in a mailing tube, send a check or money order for $2, payable to the Missouri Center for the Book.

The Missouri Authors Database, a project of the Missouri center, now includes information about more than 500 authors who are living and working in the state. The information, collected by survey forms filled out by the authors, will soon be available on the Internet. The center is also developing a series of books about Missouri; the first will be an annotated bibliography of books on Missouri history from the Colonial period to 1992.

On March 13 the Missouri Center for the Book sponsored a reception in the Governor's Mansion honoring Missouri's winners in the "Letters About Literature" essay contest sponsored by the Weekly Reader Corp.'s *READ Magazine* and the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress. The contest was part of the national center's "Books Change Lives" reading promotion theme for 1993–1994.

The Missouri center was one of 12 state centers participating in the contest, which was open to all Missouri students in grades six through 10.

MISSOURI CENTER FOR THE BOOK

Participants were asked to write a letter to their favorite author, describing how that writer's work had changed their way of thinking about a particular topic. Following are the Missouri winners, their hometowns and the books they wrote about:

The grand prize winner was Chris Maize of Everton, who wrote to Hank Aaron about his book, *If I Had a Hammer*. The honorable mentions went to Chris Bailey, Carthage, *Charlotte's Web* by E.B. White; Emily Damos, Farmington, *Princess*, by Jean Sasson; Brett Foster, Willow Springs, *The Pearl* by John Steinbeck; and Amy C. Pflughaupt, O'Fallon, *Days of Grace* by Arthur Ashe.

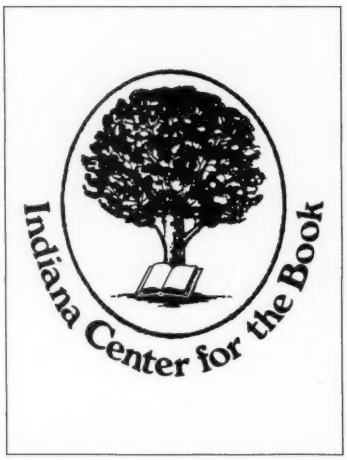
In partnership with the Missouri Humanities Council, the Missouri Center for the Book last year presented a six-part adult reading-discussion program, "The Writing Life: Families," in libraries throughout the state. The books discussed in various locations around the state were *Housekeeping* by Marilyn Robinson; *Rabbit Is Rich* by John Updike; *The Women of Brewster Place* by Gloria Naylor; *Common Ground* by J. Anthony Lucas; *War Time Lies* by Louis Begley; and *The Homeplace* by Marilyn Waniek. The Writing Life, a program sponsored by the National Book Foundation, is made possible by a grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

For information about the Missouri Center for the Book and its activities, write Madeline Matson, Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, MO 65102, phone (314) 751-3612. The Missouri center's activities also are described in *Missouri Libraries*, a bimonthly publication of the Missouri State Library.

☐ **Indiana Opens "Language of the Land."** A lecture on March 26 by Indiana author Susan Neville was a featured program developed by the Indiana Center for the Book in conjunction with the Library's traveling exhibition "Language of the Land: Journeys into Literary America." Her lecture was titled "A Mediation on Common Ground: Indiana Literature and the Land." The exhibition is on view March 13–April 28 at the Indiana State Library and Historical Building in Indianapolis.

Funded by the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund, it is being presented by the Indiana Center for the Book, the Indiana Historical Bureau, the Indiana State Library and the Indiana Historical Society. For information about the Indiana Center for the Book, write Robert Logsdon, Indiana State Library, 140 N. Senate Ave., Indianapolis, IN 46204.

☐ **Nebraska Honors Harry Duncan.** On Nov. 3 the Nebraska Center for the Book presented Harry Duncan with the 1994 Jane Geske Award for his contribution to the world of



books. Now professor emeritus in the College of Fine Arts at the University of Nebraska at Omaha (UNO), Mr. Duncan is nationally known as a publisher, editor, typographer and printer. He has enhanced the art of the book for more than 50 years through the Cummington Press, which he cofounded in 1939, and through Abattoir Editions, the UNO imprint he founded in 1972. Harry Duncan retired from teaching typography at UNO in 1985, but has continued to print limited editions of poetry and prose from his shop on the UNO campus. For information about the Nebraska Center for the Book, write Lincoln City Libraries, 136 S. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68508.

German-Language Version of Guide to German Collections Is Now Available

The Library has just published *Deutschsprachige Bestände in der Kongreßbibliothek: Chronologische Entwicklung* by Margrit B. Krewson, German/Dutch area specialist in the European Division.

This is a German-language version of the revised and enlarged 1994 edition of *The German Collections of the Library of Congress: Chronological Development.*

The handsomely printed and illustrated guide traces the development of North America's largest and richest German collection, beginning with the acquisition of Thomas Jefferson's personal library in 1815 (citing items attesting to Jefferson's interest in the Germanic area) and concluding with today's German holdings, which number more than 2.25 million volumes.

As previously reported (see LC *Information Bulletin,* March 16, 1994, page 202), the guide describes many of the Library's great treasures, including the Gutenberg Bible; manuscript sketches and scores by Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Brahms, Wagner, and the Strauss and Lanner families; the papers of Baron Friedrich Wilhelm von Steuben and Carl Schurz; rare editions of works by Goethe, Schiller and Lessing; and the Kohl Collection of early maps of the American continent.

A woodcut of Mainz, Germany, at the time of Gutenberg

One of the most noteworthy collections described in the guide is the Freud Collection, to be featured in an exhibition on the life and work of Sigmund Freud at the Library next year. The Sigmund Freud Archives of New York has been giving its vast collection of Freud's papers and correspondence, books, photographs and other materials to the Library since 1942. In the 1980s, Freud's daughter, Anna, donated her papers to the Library. The exhibition, which will draw from the Library's Freud collections, will explore Freud's fundamental contributions toward understanding the mind, his establishment of a new therapeutic profession and his pervasive influence on 20th century thought.

To introduce German researchers to the services and resources of the Library, the guide provides useful telephone numbers and addresses, as well as a list of published guides and articles about the German collections that have appeared since the mid-1940s.

Deutschsprachige Bestände in der Kongreßbibliothek: Chronologische Entwicklung is available free of charge from the Library of Congress, European Division, Washington, DC 20540–5530.

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